18 years of service to numismatics

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PUBLICATION DEADLINE: The Friday *following* the first Wednesday of each month is the deadline for submitting material for the *following* month's issue of the *NI BULLETIN*.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

January 1983 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by March 1, 1983, their membership will become effective on that date.

1961-MT N. L. Williams, 1201 N. Exp. 77, Harlingen, Texas 78550

1962-MT Max W. Baldwin, P. O. Box 44, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada S6H 4N7
(Germany)

1963 Kenneth Aring, 6740 Rosefield Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92115
(India, Netherlands, Medieval)

1964-MT Michael J. Legg, 109 Parkside Way, North Harrow, Middlesex, England HA2 6DB
(India, S. E. Asia, Ancient Chinese, Cash, Charms, Amulets, Temple Tokens)

1965 Cleal Falke, P. O. Box 3206, Shreveport, La. 71133
(Mexican Types, World Ship Coins)

1966-MT George A. Rackensperger
(Dealer in World Coins)

1967 Jack Veffer, P. O. Box 7, Station S, Toronto, Canada M5M 4L6

1968-MT R. K. Burke, P. O. Box 1004, Lakewood, N.J. 08701
(Canadian Bank Tokens & Official Medals, Foreign Specimen Paper, U. S. & British Trade Dollars)

1969-MT Felix Lutz, Box 484, STation G, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3A 2G4
(Proof Crowns, Old Talers & Reales)

Regular Memberships Converted to Life Memberships:

LM72 (1830) David L. Ganz, 170 East 61st St., New York, N.Y. 10021

Membership Cards: NI does not send out membership cards annually with dues renewal due to the postage and other costs involved. Membership cards are sent only to new members or to replace lost or worn cards on request. ALL members joining through October 1982 should have received membership cards. If not, please write.

*****

DONATIONS REPORT: We wish to acknowledge the following donations received since the last report:

Name	Type of Donation	Preference of Use

BOESHAAR, David F.	$2.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
FARR, R. S.	$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
GANISTER, Edward J.	$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
HARANO, Takao	$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
KING, E. D.	$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
LINDHEIM, Leon T.	$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
MULLAN, Bill	$15.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
van den HAAK, Fred G.	$15.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
WEITZEL, L. R.	$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
WEST, Kenneth W.	$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund

*****

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library.

George H. Becht

BULFINCH, THOMAS. *Myths of Greece and Rome.* Reprint 1981, 308pp, illus. Recommended for those collecting ancient Greek and Roman coins.

Sanford J. Durst

COURTEAU, EUGENE G. *The Coins and Tokens of Nova Scotia.* Reprint 1982 of 1911 pub., 29pp, w/plates.

Raymond J. Hébert

STACKS. *The Mortimer Hammel Collection, 19th and 20th Century Foreign Gold Coins.* Pub. 1982, 208pp, illus.

HÉBERT, RAYMOND J. *A Late ILKHANID Hoard.* Pub. 1982 in the "Hamdard Islamicus", 23pp, illus. (An Iranian related hoard.)

NI MANUSCRIPT

HULSE, GRANVYL G. JR. *The Coinage of Modern Ethiopia.* Pub. 1976 in the *NI BULLETIN.* 36pp, illus.

Smithsonian Institution

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, ELVIRA. *Select Numismatic Bibliography.* Pub. 1965, 406pp, not illus. (Reviewed in this issue.)

Maxwell Studley

CURTO, JAMES J. *Sutlers and their Tokens, 1861-1866 (The Rebellion Tokens of the United States).* Pub. 1962, 39pp, illus.

CURTO, JAMES J. *Indian and Post Trader Tokens: Our Frontier Coinage.* Pub. 1957, 21pp, illus.

DE JESUS, P. I. *Early Coins of the Philippines.* Pub. 1947, 16pp, illus.

KENNEY, RICHARD D. *So-Called Dollars, Exposition and Commemorative Medals, Bryan and Lesher Dollars, Miscellaneous, Monetary and Other Issues.* Pub. 1953, 20pp, illus.

MORGENTHAU, BERNARD. *Early Numismatic Highways and Byways.* Pub. 1947, 8pp, illus.

PEREZ, GILBERT S. *The Leper Colony Currency of Culion.* Pub. 1929, 10pp, illus.

WEAR, TED G. *Strange Moneys of the World.* Pub. 1957, 34pp, illus.

II. In addition to the above we would also like to thank George Becht and William N. Owens for their donations of additional books to supplement those already on our shelves and to Maxwell Studley for the additional gifts of catalogs and books in excess of those listed above.

III. As members are aware we receive from time to time duplicate books in excess of our needs. It is the practice of the Library to keep two copies of each book so that we will always have one available to put out on loan. Books in excess of our needs are passed on to other numismatic libraries that we have exchange program agreements. In the end those books not retained on any of our shelves are sold to collectors to help expand their private libraries. All of your gifts find a home so even if you think that a book you wish to donate might already be available, send it on.

IV. For those of you who wish to borrow slide programs, please give the Library as much notice as possible and please list an alternate selection. We have only one set of each and some of them are requested more than others and might be out. We would not wish you to go to your meeting empty-handed, so the reason for our suggesting an alternate. We also realize that many of our members belong to clubs that collect only American coins. Even so, there are topics that might interest them such as the Mexican and South American series, crowns, trade dollars, Biblical, etc. A slide program can help make for an interesting evening.

V. Finally, we still do not have a volunteer to handle our magazine collection. There must be someone who would like to take on the project.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
NI Librarian

*****

1983-1984 OFFICERS AND STAFF OF NI: See the inside front cover of this issue for an update on the new officers elected recently and also changes in the appointed staff. Results of the election of officers were as follows:

President:		Vice President:	
(212 votes)	Philip L. Lawrence	(212 votes)	John DeMarais
		(1 vote)	David Brock
Secretary:		Treasurer:	
(210 votes)	Don C. Douglas	(211 votes)	Wm. B. Thompson
		(1 vote)	Jack E. Lewis
At-Large Directors (2 Elected):			
(209 votes)	C. C. Andrews	(205 votes)	Robert W. Richter
(2 votes)	Marvin L. Fraley	(1 vote)	Samuel Lachman

(1 vote)	C. W. Morris, Jr.	(1 vote)	E. L. Victoria
(1 vote)	Lee Grossman	(1 vote)	Jeffrey S. Zarit

218 ballots were received out of a possible 826.

*****

N.I.C.E. 1982 A SUCCESS DESPITE DROP IN ATTENDANCE

Sixty-six dealers, a drop from last year's sellout, reported good business at N.I.C.E. in Dallas which was held on November 12-14, 1982. The public response was also below the 1981 levels which reflects the weak numismatic market economy of 1982. However, the annual event was a huge success for NI and the participants.

The auction conducted by William Rosenblum was also a success with most of the lots going to the mail bidders. Many lots went well below the estimated value, also reflecting on the numismatic economy.

Saturday, November 13th, was highlighted with three educational forums. The first was held at 9:00 AM by the International Bank Note Society. It was well attended and in addition to the general membership meeting, John Humphris presented an excellent program on "Inflation with References to Numismatics". At 11:00 AM the Society for Ancient Numismatics presented Walter Leonard's slide and lecture program on "Caesar Who? Roman Transitional Coins". SAN presented the NI Library with a complete set of their excellent publication. Elmore Scott accepted it in behalf of NI Librarian Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr. The NI Educational Forum, held at 2:00 PM, was sparsely attended. Those in attendance were rewarded with two excellent programs presented by Bruce Donahue on "Foreign Coins Struck in U.S. Mints" and Bill Benson on "Primitive Money". The small attendance at both the SAN and NI functions continues to be a problem which is shared with other major shows throughout the United States. If anyone can come up with a solution as to how you get the people off the bourse floor to these forums, it would be highly beneficial to all show chairmen.

The 9:00 PM NI General Membership Meeting was held in the NI Hospitality Suite and it was wall to wall people. Educational Medallions were presented to the speakers at the three forums held earlier in the day. Also, awards were presented to the exhibitors of the winning exhibits. Marvin Rose's five case exhibit of "Chopmarked Coins of the World" won the Best of Show award. Reports of various officers and staff were given and *NI BULLETIN* editor Marvin L. Fraley reported that the staff had on hand enough articles to last for approximately one year which enables the staff to present various subject matter in each issue, a goal of the publication.

The successful exposition came to a close on Sunday afternoon with the drawing of winners names for two coins awarded as door prizes. Jack Sides of Duncanville, Texas won the 20-peso gold coin of Mexico sponsored by the NICE committee. Russell Rulau of *World Coin News* presented an uncirculated 1887 double florin of Great Britain (silver) to B. W. Britain of Tyler, Texas.

Plans are already underway for N.I.C.E. 1983 to be held again at the Dallas Dunfey Hotel.

MALLA COINS THAT NEVER WERE

by K. Gabrisch, Mannheim, NI #1330 & B.N. Shrestha, Kathmandu

During the XVI to XVIII centuries the central part of Nepal, the Kathmandu valley, was occupied by three kingdoms ruled by Newar Kings of the Malla dynasty. These kingdoms, named after their principalities, Kathmandu, Patan and Bhadgaon, had issued silver coins since 1640 complying with a common standard of 5.4 gm., the so-called *Mohar-standard.* These coins play an important part in the numismatic history of Tibet. We now know about 220 different types and many more varieties of these Malla coins, many of them very rare issues. Unfortunately, the Malla coinage was forged, too.

The following pages illustrate fradulent or fantasy coins that have been produced by unknown forgers in the past. These pieces were collected over the years mainly by B.N. Shrestha, and often had stood in older collections for genuine ones. This article does not contain information on modern forgeries of Malla coins which appeared on the market in recent years.

In order to provide a guide as to the recognition of the Malla coin forgeries or fantasy pieces, illustrations are provided on succeeding pages. No textual explanation or description regarding forgeries is needed for the photographs speak for themselves. The forged and fantasy coins enumerated in this paper are numbered. All pictured coins are mohar-sized, except no. 19.

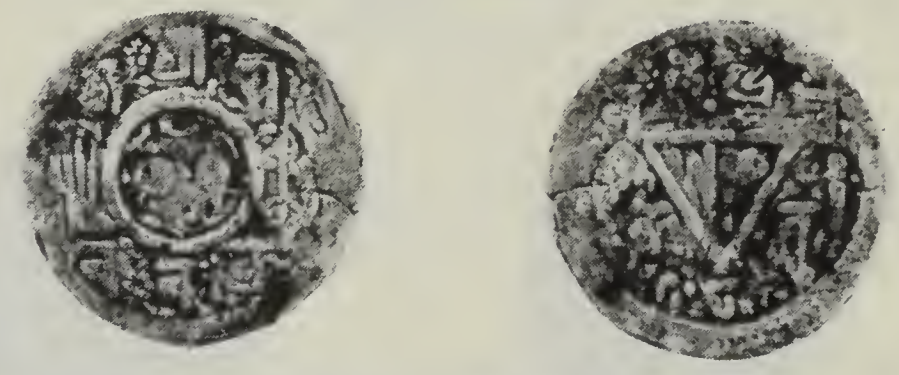
1. Vira Mahindra (Patan) - Forgery

2. Vira Mahindra (Patan) - Forgery

3. Inscription illegible - Fantasy

4. Yoga Narendra Malla (Patan) - Forgery

5. Chakravartendra Malla (Kathmandu) - Forgery



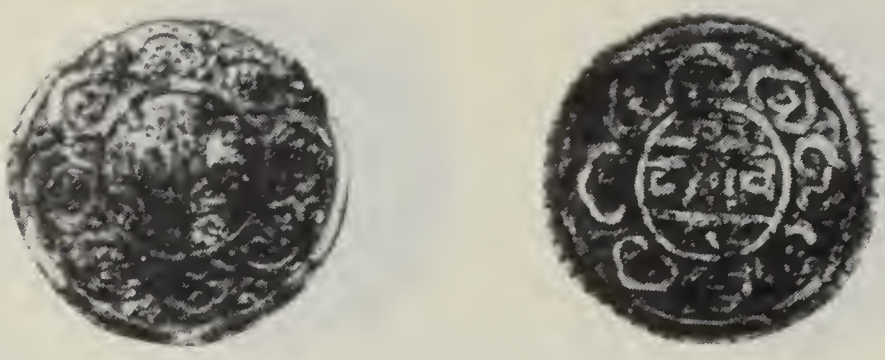
6. Chakravartendra Malla (Kathmandu) - Forgery

7. Inscription illegible - Fantasy

8. Bhaskara Malla (Kathmandu) - Forgery

9. Bhaskara Malla (Kathmandu) - Forgery

10. Pratap Malla (Kathmandu) - Fantasy



11. Inscription illegible - Fantasy

12. Inscription illegible - Fantasy

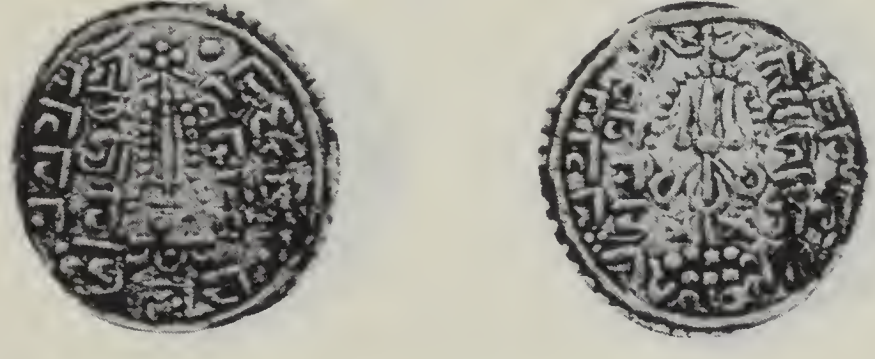
13. Inscription illegible - Fantasy

14. Inscription illegible - Fantasy

15. Inscription illegible - Fantasy

16. Inscription illegible - Fantasy

17. Yoga Narendra Malla (Patan) - Forgery



18. Yoga Narendra Malla (Patan) - Forgery

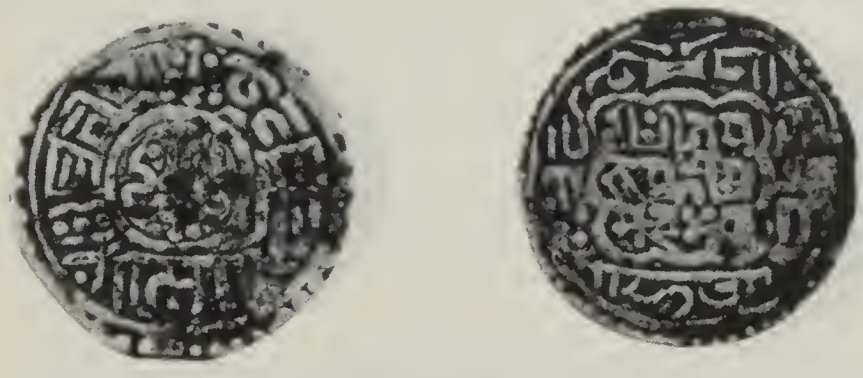
19. Parthivendra Malla (Kathmandu) - Forgery of 1/2 sq. Mohare

20. Rajya Prakash Malla (Patan) - Forgery

21. Inscription illegible - Fantasy

22. Bhupatindra Malla (Bhadgaon) - Forgery

23. Bhupatindra Malla (Bhadgaon) - Forgery



24. Bhupatindra Malla (Bhadgaon) - Forgery

25. Ranajit Malla (Bhadgaon) - Forgery

26. Ranajit Malla (Bhadgaon) - Forgery

27. Ranajit Malla (Bhadgaon) - Forgery

28. Ranajit Malla (Bhadgaon) - Forgery

29. Ranajit Malla (Bhadgaon) - Forgery

30. Ranajit Malla (Bhadgaon) - Forgery

31. Jagajjaya Malla (Kathmandu) - Forgery

32. Jagajjaya Malla (Kathmandu) - Forgery

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FROM THE MAILBOX

From What Did Grand Duchess Sophie Recover?

I thoroughly enjoyed Walter Bergman's article "Numismatic Vignettes of History", *NI BULLETIN* November 1982, pp 342-343. I agree with Mr. Bergman that studying a coin (especially a commemorative) "may well prove enlightening". I feel that, whether he or she realizes it or not, a numismatist is in some way a "student" of history. As a general history buff, I can honestly say that I have broadened my knowledge through numismatics - especially world commemoratives.

As Mr. Bergman wrote, studying a commemorative coin can sometimes be enlightening. It can also be a mystery. I have such a "mysterious commemorative". It is not a coin commemorating a momentous national or international event. I invite some more knowledgeable members to enlighten me. The coin is a kreuzer-size copper piece from the Grand Duchy of Baden - 1832. William D. Craig lists it as no. 103. It is pictured in his *COINS OF THE WORLD, 1750-1850* and is captioned: "On recovery of Grand Duchess Sophie". The coin (or medal) has no denomination but is the same size and composition of the regular issues of Baden kreuzers but Mr. Craig has acknowledged it as a coin by his listing. The 1983 Krause-Mishler *STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS* does not list Craig 103. It had been in previous editions.

So, to bring a little trivia levity to NI members, does anyone know what the illness was that the Grand Duchess Sophie of Baden recovered from in 1832? This too may be an interesting vignette of history.

Harry Tayman
Flushing, New York

ON COIN HOARDS AND FISCAL PAPER

by Harold Don Allen, Truro, Nova Scotia, NI #LM-60

To me the most exciting numismatic information to come to my desk is not in the values columns of annual catalogues nor in the "prices realized" of auction sales, but between the dark blue, hard covers of six slim volumes called *COIN HOARDS*, an incidental but not unimportant benefit of my long-time Royal Numismatic Society affiliation. The excitement, however vicarious, is in the hunt and the capture, the literally hundreds of new "finds" so carefully detailed, illustrated, and discussed--further pieces in the ever-fascinating jig-saw of several thousand years of the interplay of money and of man. I have few coins of the kinds documented in *COIN HOARDS*, for I have stressed tokens and fiscal paper of more recent centuries, but browsing through *COIN HOARDS* never fails to leave me with a perspective, a sense of values, that I wouldn't want to be without.

The urge to record, to research, to share findings and conjectures, that so characterizes *COIN HOARDS* and the best of classical numismatics, may be less strong with other monetary forms, as a recent experience of mine tends to underline.

Passing through Montreal (a city rich in numismatic tradition) in August 1982, I stopped by a downtown "gift shop" to look over the coin counter and pick up some numismatic supplies. In the display case, rich brown and with the engraved likeness of Sir John A MacDonald, Canada's first prime minister, was an excellent specimen of a bank note variety I had not seen in 35 years of collecting, the Bank of Canada $100 of 1937

The Bank of Canada $100 issue-dated January 1937 with the particularly scarce Osbourne-Towers signature combination, one of over twenty such notes to come to light recently in Montreal. In telling of the "find", Dr. Allen points out that much information is lost when such hoards are dispersed without proper records being made and shared.

with the signatures of the central bank's first deputy governor and governor, J. A. C. Osbourne and Graham F. Towers. The price tag read, incredibly, $110 (the note is negotiable)! Here there *had* to be a story.

A story there was. A man had walked in the previous week with 22 Osbourne-Towers 1937 $100 bills, 5 or so "hundreds" of the preceding (1935) issue, 3 "fifties" (the later Gordon-Towers) signature combination, "65 or so" "twenties" ("mostly Osbourne"), and other, lower values. In all, I reckoned, $4000 or more in money that (judging from varieties and serial prefixes) had to date from 1940 or 1939. Money that had earned no interest in forty or more years. Money that, even with slight wear, had a staggering "catalogue value".

But catalogues never tell the whole story, and the few true collectors who would want a nice, forty-year-old "hundred" for its human-interest value, never could absorb 22, so the "big bills" were turned in a face ("in exchange for some coins") and the "twenties" and down went in search of other markets. The speculators would insist on prime condition for "big bills".

No record was made of this remarkable hoard from the early War years. No details were kept of serial numbers and other useful particulars. Yet I noted in passing that the allegedly scarce (hence expensive) Osbourne-Towers $5 was to be seen with numbers well in excess of 6000000. A few "good" notes had been picked out, and the hoard dispersed. Yet there are legal tender Canadian issues of even fifty, sixty years ago about which we know far too little as to seals, signatures, serials, and such. The questions aren't even asked.

So I reached for my wallet, and substituted for the $100 in my reference collection the scarce, early-variety, low number note that I had never hoped to own. For a $10 premium! Yet I couldn't help but lament that the *COIN HOARDS* metality had not extended to paper money and permitted that striking, but not wholly unusual, "find" to tell all that it might have told.

****

LYCIA, ACCORDING TO HOMER

by the late Larry Devine, NI #1832

Lycia, although a small district on the southern coast of Asia Minor, Homer gives it a prominent place in the *Iliad*, especially to Glaucus, one of its two chieftains along with Sarpedon. He met Diomedes on the battlefield, third greatest of the Greek warriors after Achilles and Ajax, and before they went at it, Diomedes, in accord with the peculiar chivalric code of the time, inquired as to the credentials (i.e. ancestry and lineage) of the man brave enough to challenge him. Glaucus complied, and when Diomedes heard that Glaucus was the grandson of great Bellerophon (who'd been shabbily treated, and sent to Lycia to be killed), he was surprised and delighted, as his own grandfather, Oeneus, was a great friend of Bellerophon; and so, recognizing each other as guest-friends with family ties, Diomedes suggested they exchange armour, so that all would know of their friendship. Glaucus gladly complied, and Homer comments that Zeus must have robbed him of his wits, since his golden armour and Diomedes bronze, were worth one hundred oxen, and nine oxen respectively. But he ends the scene at that, and we do not learn whether Diomedes had an ulterior motive in his suggestion; but from what we know of his character, we must presume that he did not.

THE FIRST TRULY SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD COIN

by Walter Bergman, F.S.A.N.S., Cape Town, So. Afr., NI #1783

In a recently published book displaying magnificent photographic enlargements of some of the world's rarest or most beautiful coins, I spotted the photographic reproduction of an 1874 gold *Burgerspond* of the South African Republic. This certainly is a rare coin, and it also carries the distinction of being the very first South African gold coin. One can even go one step further and say, that this is the first truly South African coin placed into circulation by a local constitutional government. Thus it may be of interest to relate its history here.

Pres. Burgers/S.A.R. Arms

The South African Republic had no coinage of its own in its early days, and although in 1853 discussions had already taken place in the *Volksraad* - the Republic's parliament - with the object of inaugurating an indigenous coinage, nothing came of the deliberations. English coins, brought in from the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, the British colonies bordering the Transvaal, circulated and were freely accepted in the republic.

When in the year 1873 M.W. Pretorius resigned as President of the South African Republic, Thomas Francois Burgers was invited to take over the Presidency, and he was duly elected to this high office.

Burgers was born in 1834 at Graaff Reinet, in the Cape Colony. He studied theology at Utrecht University in the Netherlands, and he returned to his country of birth in 1858, where he was appointed minister at Hannover. Having an independent mind he soon found himself in conflict with his congregation who considered him too liberal and not believing in the literal truth of the Bible. As Burgers was a man of charm and great enthusiasm, it is more than likely that these characteristics persuaded the Transvaal burghers to offer him the Presidency of the republic. As head of state of this young country, which as yet had no financial assets to speak of, Burgers proved to be very ambitious - too ambitious. He planned a railway system and even, it is understood, a mint, and having secured a loan from the Netherlands, he ordered railroad material and some mining machinery from Europe. These were duly shipped to the port of Lorenco Marques, now called Maputo [in Mozambique], where upon arrival no facilities existed to have them moved to the Transvaal. They were left to rust at the port.

When alluvial gold was discovered near Pilgrims Rest in the Eastern Transvaal, President Burgers obtained, upon his own initiative, some 256 ounces of this rough alluvial gold. He then had this shipped to the Consul General of the South African Republic in London. L.C. Wyon, a well-known engraver there, was entrusted with the task of cutting the

dies for the *Staatspond*, a sovereign-sized gold coin, to bear on its reverse the coat-of-arms of the South African Republic and on its obverse the bust of President Burgers. With this in mind, Burgers had submitted his portrait to the Consul General, who was given the responsibility for the final choice of the design. Hence, the obverse design consisted of the bearded portrait of President Burgers, facing left, his full name "Thomas Francois Burgers" running parallel with the rim of the coin and the date "1874" appearing below the effigy. The reverse showed an ornate coat-of-arms of the Republic with the wording "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek" in Dutch, the official language of the country, following the rim of the coin. A single pellet was placed below the coat-of-arms. The edge of the coin was milled.

Arrangements had been made with Messrs. Ralph Heaton & Sons of Birmingham to strike the coins from the approved dies, and in fact a total of 837 were struck. It is understood that in the process five obverse dies were used. The coins resulting from these show two easily discernible varieties. On 695 of the coins the points of the beard, being part of the portrait, appear much *finer* than those on the remaining 142 coins. Hence these two varieties of the Burgerpond have become known as the *Fine Beard* and *Coarse Beard* types. On the *Coarse Beard* coins the *8* in the date 1874 also gives the impression of having been double-struck. As far as the reverse design is concerned, there are no obvious variations detectable within the total of the 837 gold coins struck.

The coins were then shipped to South Africa and upon their receipt President Burgers surprised the Volksraad at its next session by producing a supply of these Statesponden. He took the extra-ordinary step of presending each member of the Volksraad with one of these coins. He then explained that a total of 837 had been struck in England from Transvaal gold, and he submitted that they be declared legal tender, at par with the English sovereigns. This was finally agreed upon, but only after a great outcry. Many of the members considered President Burgers' portrait appearing on the coins a means of self-glorification. And when it became known that it had cost 26 shillings to produce each coin, which in view of the small quantity minted might well have been correct, there was yet another furore. Needless to say, no further coins were minted during the presidency of Thomas Francois Burgers.

In 1877, as a result of a difficult and costly war against a local chief, in which he even took to the field, but seemed unable to cope, Burgers had no alternative but to resign from the presidency, after the South African Republic was occupied and annexed by the British. Not being popular with his people he had been unable to muster their support and he went into retirement.

Reverting to the Burgerspond, it must be stressed here that in view of the small number struck, and considering the existence of the two varieties, it is rare, difficult to obtain and rather costly.

Oh, the book, which drew my attention to this fascinating coin? Its title is *The Art of Coins and their Photography* by Gerald Hoberman, F.R.N.S. This is a book which will appeal to every numismatist, photographer and art-lover. Spending time with it will be pleasing to the eye, be informative, especially to the new coin collector and certainly be instructive to the photographer, be he amateur or a professional. *(Editors' Note: Mr. Bergman's review of this book appears in the May 1982 BULLETIN.)*

THREE OVERDATE VARIETIES OF IRAN Y-115, SH 1313

by B. N. Charles, P.O. Box 213, Stow, MA 01775 USA, NI #E37

The five-rial coins dated SH 1310-1313 (AD 1931-1933), as shown below, were the last crown-sized silver coins struck for circulation by Iran.

25.0000 g, .828 SILVER, .6655 oz ASW

115	SH1310	5.471	7.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
	1311	4.527	7.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
	1312	5.502	7.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
	1313	1.208	20.00	25.00	30.00	45.00

NOTE: All coins dated SH1311-13 are recut from SH1310.

(From the STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS, *1983 Ed.)*
Our thanks to Krause Publications, Inc.

For years SH 1311-1313, the original SH 1310 dies were recut[1,2]. The resulting coins show, in most cases, overdating.

The last coin in the series, SH 1313, is described by Clarke & Mohabat-Ayin[1] as "...much scarcer than the mintage figures would indicate, which probably means that most of the 1313 five rials were never placed in circulation." This scarcity certainly prevailed in Iran, where this writer searched unsuccessfully for two years (1975-1977), but not in the western world, where this date was commonly offered in European and U.S. dealer lists.

This writer has examined a total of 29 pieces dated SH 1313. All graded at least XF, thus supporting the non-circulation hypothesis. This examination revealed three distinct overdate varieties, as shown below.

Nineteen specimens (left above) have a large (3 mm) second '3', with none of the original 'zero' showing. Five specimens (center) have a similar large '3' but with the overdated zero showing partially, and another 5 (right above) have a visibly smaller (2.6 mm) second '3', again with the overdated zero apparent.

Have you looked at yours recently, to see which you have? Are there yet other varieties of the SH 1313? The writer would appreciate letters on the variety types in your collection, to improve this initial census (results to be reported in the *BULLETIN*).

A set of the three variety types has been donated to the NI Reference Collection, for use by interested collectors.

Since all Iran silver issues for SH 1310-1313 (as well as the Y-112 one-half rial for SH 1315) were recuts of the SH 1310 dies for each denomination, there likely are other distinct die varieties awaiting discovery. Have a look!

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[1] Robert L. Clarke & Dr. A. Mohabat-Ayin, *Modern Coinage of Iran*, (NI Publication, 1974)

[2] C. L. Krause & C. Mishler, Colin R. Bruce II,(Editor), *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, 1983 Edition.

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DO YOU KNOW SERIES. Mexican Paper Money

by Ed Schlieker. All Rights Reserved.

Do you know that as late as 1927 Mexican currency notes were issued by leaders of the Catholic Rebellion? At Jalisco, Michoachan, a 20 centavos, 1 and 5 pesos contribution notes were issued plus a special coin issue with a separate history. The notes are numbered but have no signature provided for. The reverse shows a pathetic legend "Mexico, The Sacrifice of thy sons, died in Zamora, Chalchuites, Leon and other places as martyrs of the Christian Faith, is a bugle sound of Liberty calling. It is our most sacred duty to reconquest, if either with our blood or our money." "The National League for the Defense of Religious Liberty". These are the only notes known to exist during that period and the religious rebellion,which played such an important part in the history of Mexico.

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IMPORTANT FIND

37 coins of Beonna, an obscure 8th century king of East Anglia, England were found by a man with a metal detector in a hamlet in Norfolk, England. Most were of a type with known moneyers names. One unknown type found shown the king's name on obverse with an interlace reverse. An 11th century settlement was determined to be on the site and archaeological work shows it promising for the future work.

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ON MONEY

Dr. Benjamin Franklin said: "Money never made a man happy yet, nor will it. There is nothing in its nature to produce happiness. The more a man has, the more he wants. Instead of filling a vacuum, it makes one. If it satisfies one want, it doubles and trebbles that want another way." (Submitted by Walt Mason).

QANDARHĀRI COPPER COINS

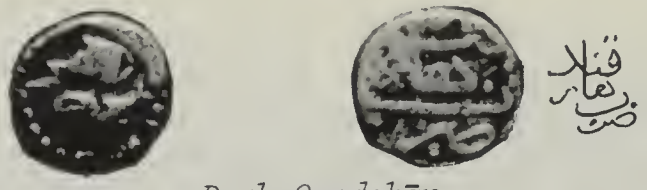
by Kenneth M. MacKenzie, Tenafly, New Jersey, NI #364

Qandahār was occupied by the British army in January 1879 during the second Afghan war. It was afterwards that a small copper coin appeared in circulation in the city, it had on the obverse a Royal crown within an open wreath, which it has been suggested was copied from a button off a soldier's uniform (see Footnote). On the reverse was the mint place name, Qandahār and a date. This attractive coin, size 15mm, can be found in the new Krause catalogue.[1]

The editors of this excellent new catalogue state that autonomous copper coins from Afghan mints, including Qandahār (or Ahmedshahi[2], as the name appears on many coins) are so numerous that only a small selection could be described. They list coins from the Quandahār mint (on page 314) up to the year AH 1297.

History records there was a period of turmoil after the British had declared war against the Amir, Sher Ali Khan, and in November 1878 troops were moved from Quetta towards Qandahār, and, as mentioned above, the city was entered in January 1879 (AH 1296). Sher Ali died in the following month, and was succeeded by Yakub Khan. By the Treaty of Gandamak in July, the British ceased operations in the country and commenced to evacuate their forces, but called a halt after the treacherous massacre of the British envoy and his companions in Kabul, in September.

By January 1880, the British government had decided to make three provinces of Afghanistan, namely Kabul, Qandahār and Herat, and even appointed a *wali* for Qandahār, a Sirdar, Sher Ali. However the governor of Herat encouraged by the new Amir, Abdur Rahman of the Kabul province, who had spurned the British demand for the annexation of Qandahār to the Baluchistan state, succeeded in attacking and surrounding the city of Qandahār in July 1880, which was only relieved after an historic march by the forces of General Roberts ("Little Bob"), one of the great heros of the Imperial Britain. The British Parliament then decided to re-incorporate the province with Abdur Rahman's Kingdom of Afghanistan. This even concluded the second Afghan war, and the city remained occupied by the British until April 1881.



Darb Qandahār
Edge. Plain

The copper *fals* illustrated herein is also from the citadel mint in Qandahār, of the same size and weight (4.85 gr.), with the reverse having the mint place name inscribed in the same style. The obverse has two fish, one left, the other right within a beaded border.[3] This delightful coin seems to be scarcer than the type with the crown struck at the time of the British military occupation. From information about another specimen of similar design with traces of ciphers on the reverse, known to the write, it can be dated around 1884 (AH 1301). Mr. Valentine illustrates *falus* dated 1307 from the city[4], which corresponds

to the date of the last silver hand-made coins which appeared in circulation in Qandahār in 1889 (AH 1307). The Amir, Abdur Rahman, struck his first machined coins in the following year AH 1308.

Footnote: Although the suggestion made in the first paragraph above has been presented by other numismatists, I am of the opinion that the "crown" symbol may have been taken from the badge of the badge of the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers (illustrated [enlarged] to the left). This regiment was the only British one in Lt. Gen. Donald Stewart's Qandahār Field Force (which was mainly Indian Army units), which crossed the frontier 21st November 1878 and entered the city. Using the city as a base, they moved out and cleared the road to Kabul taking part in an important battle in September 1880.

9th QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS

1 - Colin R. Bruce II, et al: *The Standard Guide to South Asian Coins and Paper Moeny since 1556 AD.*

2 - City was built by Ahmed Shah Durrani in the 18th century.

3 - This is not the first time that the 12th Zodiac sign was used at that mint. Rabino di Borgomale (H. L.), in his *Coins, Medals and Seals of the Shahs of Iran, 1500-1941* (1945), illustrates a copper coin 21 x 18mm with the two fish and a star in the centre, which was struck in Qandahār under Persian occupation after it had been sacked by Nader Shah in 1738.

4 - Valentine (W. H.). *Modern Coins of the Muhammadan States,* 1911. Plate 181, #93.

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ISSUES 26 AND 27 OF MRR RELEASED BY REVMEX SOCIETY

Recently the Revolutionary Mexican Historical Society (RevMex) released issues 26 and 27 (August and November 1982) of it publication, *THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION REPORTER.* The *MRR* is edited and published by Verne R. Walrafen. Information on it and the Society can be obtained by writing Mr. Walrafen at Kansas Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Planning, State Office Building, 8th Floor, Topeka, Kansas 66612.

Among the items covered in issue 26 are a listing of revolution coinages from *THE JULIUS GUTTAG COLLECTION OF LATIN AMERICAN COINS* catalog; a reprint of "Modern Mexico was formed in the crucible of revolution" which originally appeared in the *Smithsonian* magazine, July 1980; and a 44 page reprint of *Historical Notes on Coins of the MEXICAN REVOLUTION 1913-1917,* by J. Sanchez Garza.

Issue 27 is highlighted by a reprint from *THE NUMISMATIST* of M. Ralph Brown's "Mexican Revolutionary Bills 1913-17", originally printed in December, 1950. Also included are a listing of revolution coinages from Dr. A. F. Pradeau's *THE COINS OF MEXICO IN SILVER AND COPPER 1536-1939,* published by Wayte Raymond, Inc. and Chapter XIV of Walter Flavius McCaleb's *THE PUBLIC FINANCES OF MEXICO* entitled "The Crash of Madero's Regime".

COINS OF NAPOLEON III - THE END OF THE FRENCH EMPERORS

by Lee Grossman, San Antonio, Texas, NI #1707

The coins of Napoleon III mark the end of French "Emperors". They are symbols of the last of the Bonapartes, LOUIS NAPOLEON, who ruled the Second French Empire 1852 to 1870.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Paris, April 20, 1808. He was the third son of Louis Bonaparte, who was King of Holland and a brother of Napoleon I, and of Hortense Eugénie Beauharnais, a stepdaughter of Napoleon I. The future emperor spent most of his adult life in jail or in exile.

Barred from France by the Bourbons after the defeat at Waterloo, he spent his youth with his mother in Germany and Switzerland. He became involved with revolutionary activity in Italy in 1830. He eluded the Austrians and escaped to France the following year. In 1836, he plotted a coup at Strassbourg against Louis Philippe and was seized and placed on a ship bound for New York. He returned to Switzerland, and a request by France for his expulsion soon led to friction between the two countries. He left voluntarily, once the Bourbon opposition had helped to increase his popularity. In 1840, he formed another conspiracy at Boulogne. He was arrested and tried, then sentenced to life imprisionment. But in 1846, he made his escape and went to England.

At the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, Louis Napoleon returned to Paris. Rejected by the provisional government, he gathered a following, was elected to the National Assembly, and in December won the presidential election. He then prepared for his eventual seizure of dictatorial powers. He received them in 1852. He proclaimed himself emperor of France on December 2, 1852.

Through the years, he made friends of some nations and enemies of others. While he was floundering in Mexico, Germany (under Bismarck) goaded him into a disasterous war. France entered the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 without allies. The new French army in which the Emperor had placed his confidence did not win a single battle. In poor health, he was taken prisoner by the Prussians on September 2, 1870. He was deposed in a bloodless revolution two days later in Paris, and the fall of the empire was proclaimed. The Prussians released him and he went with his wife, Eugenie de Montijo, into exile in Chisselhurst, England, where he died January 9, 1873.

Second Empire coins under the rule of Napoleon III consisted of bronze 1 and 5 centimes issued from 1853 to 1857, and the 10 c. (1852-57).

From 1861 to 1870 there was a 1 centime issued in bronze. A 2 centimes was shortlived being issued only til 1863; Both the 5 c. and 10 centimes coins survived longer mintings, being issued 1861 through 1865.

A silver issue of 20 and 50 centimes were struck yearly between 1853 and 1863, and the 1, 2 and 5 francs silver issues show the value and date enclosed in wreath.

A third silver issue, from 1864 to 1870, showed the emperor on obverse, and a large crown over the value and date reverse on the 20 centimes thru the 5 Francs coins. A Gold issue showed Napoleon III facing right on the 5, 10, 50 and 100 Francs coins, released from 1854 through 1860. The last of the Second Empire gold coins were the same values as the previous gold issue, but showing Laureated bust of the emperor and the reverse simply showing the value and date.

This emperor's coins were struck at various mints including Paris (A), Rouen (B), BB (Strassbourg mint), D for Lyons, M for Bordeaux, and MA for Marseilles and W was used by Lille mint.

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HOLY COINS

by Collectors Research Ltd.

The above is not a pun - there actually is a case on record where the Good Book was used to make coins. Here's how it happened.

In 1574, Spain possessed what is now the Low Countries by right of occupation. While the people of the Low Countries were not all that happy with the Spanish rule, possibly little would have happened had it not been for the religious wars. Spain, the staunch supporter of the established Roman Church, saw Protestantism spring up all over Europe and even within her own possessions. Naturally, this had to be put down and so it was in late 1574 that Spanish forces under Don Francisco Baldez laid siege to the town of Leyden in what is now south Holland near The Hague.

Even though under siege, a certain amount of commercial business must go on and under these circumstances, the most important obligation to meet is the soldiers' pay (they didn't know what low moral was in those days but they knew what it could cause). Subsequently, there were struck copper "klippe" coins and a round one, but these are not our our main consideration. The siege stretched out to some four months and the town was now faced with the need to coin more emergency money but with no metal to use for the pieces. Why not paper?

Thus it was that the best-quality but the least needed paper into service and it happened to be from the Roman Church Litanies. If any of the population had misgivings of turning Holy Books to the use of Mammon, it is not recorded. Minority dissention, especially in religion, was not brooked in 16th century Europe - if Leyden was mostly Protestant, you may be sure that it was not 100% so. And so it was that the Burgemeister and town council caused Hugo Goal (son of Nicholas), Gerald (son of Wiggert) and Thierry van Kessel to "coin" these pieces of 5 sols with a lion (with a sword & shield on one type, with banner on another.

How did the siege turn out? Nearby dikes were opened and supplies boated to the town (while the Spanish were getting wet). The siege was lifted and it is commemorated every October 3rd to this day. The Prince of Orange founded the University of Leyden there in 1575 and it almost immediately became one of the higher institutes of learning in Europe.

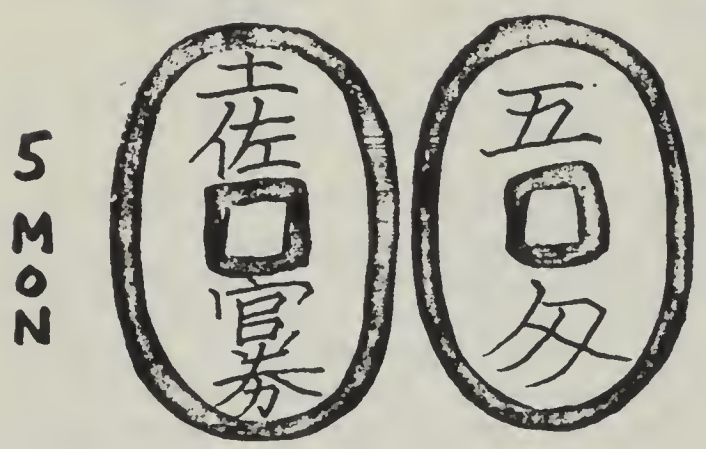
OVAL COINS FROM JAPAN'S TOSA AND MARIOKA MINTS

by Robert Mike Jones, Syracuse, NY
(Illustrations by Hisako Jones)

(Reprinted with permis. from his JAPANESE CASH COLLECTOR 1st Issue)

Oval Coins of the Tosa Mint

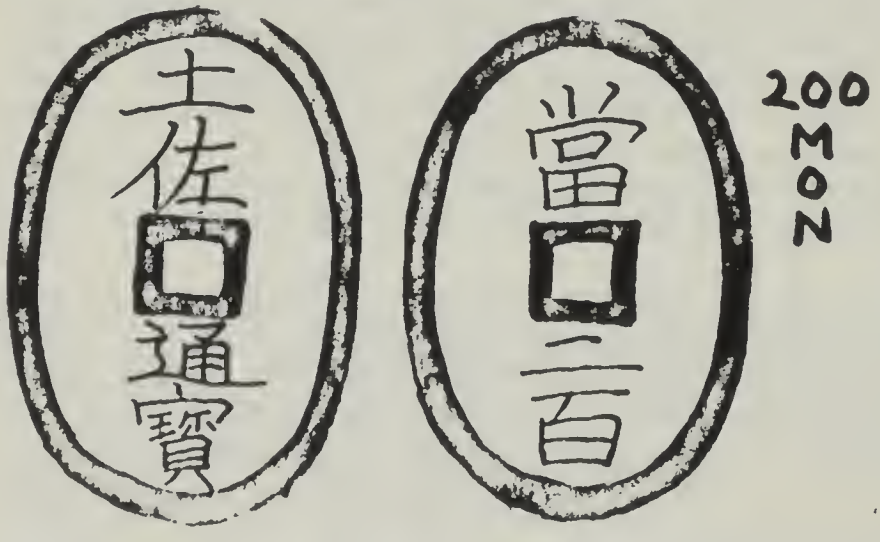
In 1863, the province of Tosa requested permission from the central mint to cast their own coinage but was denied. It is interesting to note that this province had already begun the operation of casting and had made a small number of seed coins - but it is doubtful any of the coins were released for circulation as these two types of coins, Tosa Kanken 5 mon and 10 mon are rare. They were thus terminated only as test coins.



Two varieties of the 5 mon are known to exist with the primary difference being in weight. One variety is recorded for the 10 mon. On authentic specimens, the color of copper is deep yellow.

(Ed. Note: the 10 mon is not illustrated.)

Another set of coins is recorded for this province, Tosa 100 mon and 200 mon. The 100 mon is rare as only a handful were cast from seed coins. Color of copper is yellowish brown. The 200 mon coins probably entered circulation in a very limited number and most likely they were accepted in that locale at face value. Three varieties are known with the differences in the size of planchets. The large planchet variety is of best finish and also the rarest. The medium and small planchet types are of crude finish due to rough and uneven filing.



Between 1863 and 1868 this province secretly, without permission from the authorities, cast Tenpo Tsuho for the sake of making a profit. Only one variety is known but it is quite common.

Varieties of the Morioka Dozan

Unlike the province of Tosa, Morioka was granted permission to cast coins, with the value of 100 mon, and the first casting began around

1866, but the coins did not circulate until almost two years later as the mint had a great difficulty casting them properly. The trouble was in the sand and clay they used for casting the seed coins. They were such a rough state the coins that were cast from it were labeled "Not fit for circulation".

Varieties of this type are known by the casting sequence. The first variety, the first casting, is crudely cast and rough with the reverse character "TSU" being flat (not from wear). The second casting, the coin is smaller in size but thicker so the weight was about the same as the first casting. The reverse of this variety, the characters, are always flat especially the two bottom characters. The third and fourth castings were much superior with larger planchets and cleaner cut characters.

There is also a coin, a commemorative, from this mint. It is unlikely it ever entered circulation but who knows. This is an oblong coin with a design of Shichi Fukujin, seven gods, and very collectible and scarce.
(Editor's note: the drawings are slightly reduced in size.)
Mike Jones and his "Japanese Coin Collector" can be contacted at 1120 N. State Street, Syracuse, NY,USA.

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RENOWNED RESEARCHER: Paul Balog, author of the standard work *Coinage of the Mamluke Sultand of Egypt and Syria* (ANSNS 13) and other major works on Islamic numismatics, celebrated his 82nd birthday in 1982. A Hungaryian by birth, he visited his homeland for the first time in 44 years during a meeting of the International Numismatic Commission in May.

MEDAL HONORS THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY AT MONTE CASSINO

by Arthur J. Majewski, Detroit, Mich., USA., NI #1166

On the 40th Anniversary of the Polish contribution to the Victory over the Nazi forces at Monte Cassino, Italy, on May 18, 1944, the Association of the Veterans of the 2nd Polish Corps (Gen. Anders section located in Detroit, Michigan) issued a medal for the occasion.

The obverse of the medal depicts the Monastery of Monte Cassino behind a singed tree. The legend reads, MONTE CASSINO 1944 MAJ 1984 and ZA WOLNOSC NASZA I WAZA (For Our Freedom and Yours). On both sides of the singed tree we find the names of countries traversed by the Polish Armies (Syria, France, Norway, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, Iraq, Iran, the Soviet Union and Libya). The Polish contingents finally assembled in Palestine where the 2nd Polish Corps was formed. Initials BB appear at the base of the tree

The reverse of the medal shows the four arm patches (on the Monte Cassino Cross) awarded to all Polish soldiers participating in the battle. Inscribed we find SOLDIERS OF THE 2nd POLISH ARMY CORPS, and below GOD. HONOR.FATHERLAND. And under the cross we see COMMITTED THEIR SOULS TO GOD, BODIES TO THE SOIL OF ITALY, AND HEARTS TO POLAND.

The battle opened the gates to Rome for the allies in World War II. In the effort, the armed forces of the United States, England, Canada, India, French Colonies, New Zealand and Poland participated. The monastery was not easily taken. The casualties of the United States alone surpassed 100,000 men.

Many other events are planned by the Assoc. of Veterans of the 2nd Polish Corps to celebrate the victory.

Anyone interested in more details regarding this medal, please contact ARTHUR J. MAJEWSKI, Publicity Chmn., 17105 Chandler Park Drive, Detroit, Michigan 48224 USA

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A MOST OVERSTAMPED BANK NOTE: Notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in the period 1918-20 were overprinted by many authorities. France, Romania and Yugoslavia. They were also Czechoslovakia's first bank notes, having stamps pasted on them.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reason, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = UNCIRCULATED. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (----) = Complete except those listed. Mints are not listed unless multiple mints for the particular year.

MEXICO - Revolutionary: Chihuahua - KM613 - C; KM615 - C. Durango - KM632 - C. Oaxaca - KM719 - C; KM721 - C; KM740 - C.

MONACO: Y8 - C; Y9a - C; Y12 - C; Y13 - 1951; Y20 - 1962; Y21 - 1962; Y22 - C.

MONGOLIA: Y8 - C; Y13 - C; Y16 - C; Y17 - C; Y19 - C; Y20 - C; Y22 - C; Y23 - C; Y24 - C.

MONTSERRAT: Y6 - C.

MOROCCO: C30 - C; Y4 - 1299; Y5 - 1311; Y9 - 1313; Y10 - 1317; Y15 - 1323; Y17 - 1320Bh, 1321Bh; Y28 - 1330, 1340Py; Y34 - 1921; Y35 - ND w/o mmk; Y36 - C; Y41 - C; Y43 - C; Y44 - C; Y46 - C; Y47 - C; Y48 - C; Y49 - C; Y50 - C; Y51 - C; Y52 - C; Y54 - C; Y55 - C; Y56 - C.

MOZAMBIQUE: Y2 - C; Y4 - C; Y6 - C; Y11 - C; Y12 - C; Y13 - C; Y14 -C; Y16 - 1950; Y18 - 1957; Y19 - 1957, 1963; Y20 - 1965; Y24 - C; Y25 - C.

NEPAL: YB26 - C; YA41.1 - 1996; Y42 - 1992, 1995; Y45 - 2000; Y47 - 1997; Y56 - 2011; Y57 - 2010; Y58 - 2012; Y59 - 2011; Y61 - C; Y62 - 2013; Y63 - 2011; Y64 - 2010; Y65 - 2014; Y66 - C; Y67 - C; Y68 - C; Y69 - C; Y70 - C; Y78 - CX (2019, 2020); Y78a - C; Y79 - 2014, 2016, 2018; Y79a - 2021; Y80 - 2015; Y80b - 2021; Y81b - 2021; Y82b - 2021; Y91 - 2026; Y98 - C; Y101 - 2029; Y106 - 2030; Y107 - C.

NETHERLANDS: Gelderland - CA2d - 1788; Holland - CC8 - 1777, 1792; Utrecht - CF2 - 1788, 1790; Zeeland - CH2 - 1754, 1760; CH2b - 1797. Kingdom: Y1- 1875; Y2 - 1876; Y3 - CX (1883, 1894, 1898; Y3b - C; Y4 - 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1899, 1900; Y4a - C; Y4b - C; Y4c - 1902; Y7 - 1877, 1882, 1889; Y9 - 1961; Y11 - 1872; Y21 - 1897; Y22 - CX (1896); Y34 - 1913, 1914, 1915, 1932; Y35 - CX (1915, 1921); Y36 - CX (1914, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1924, 1931); Y37 - 1915, 1916, 1929, 1941; Y39 - 1910, 1914, 1918, 1921; Y40 - 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919; Y43 - 1926, 1927, 1928, 1937, 1939, 1944P, 1944S; Y44 - CX (1940, 1943P, 1945P); Y45 - CX (1928, 1929); Y46 - 1923, 1931, 1939, 1940; Y47 - CX (1932 deep hair, 1933, 1938, 1938 deep hair, 1940); Y48 - C; Y49 - 1941; Y50 - CX (1943); Y51 - C; Y52 - CX (1943); Y53 thru Y56 - C; Y57 - C to 1979; Y58 - C to 1980 X (1978); Y59 - C to 1979; Y60 - C to 1978; Y61 - C; Y61a - C to 1978; Y62 - C; Y62a - C to 1972; Y64 - C; Y65 - C.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - Curacao: Y3 thru Y10 - C; Y34a - C; Y43a - C; Y44a - C.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: Y1 - C to 1965 X (1954, 1957); Y2 - 1959; Y3 - CX (1962, 1967); Y4 - C to 1963 X (1957, 1962); Y5 - 1956, 1963, 1965; Y6 - 1952; Y11 - 1970, 1974; Y12 - 1970, 1971.

NEW CALEDONIA: Y1 thru Y4 - C; YB5 - C; Y5 - CX (1972); Y5a - 1972; Y6 - C; Y6a - C; Y7 - C; Y7a - C.

BOOK REVIEWS

Elvira Clain-Stefanelli. *SELECT NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.* Pub. 1965, 406pp, hard cover. $12.50.

Though published in 1965 this is not an out of print book and copies are still available through various dealers at approximately the original price. It has stood the test of time and though it would be a great help to see an up-dated and expanded version, I have continued to use my copy as much today as I did when I first purchased it fifteen years ago.

There are nearly 5,000 entries covering such subjects as general references, the historical periods in the evolution of money (ancient to modern broken down by areas, countries, tribes, etc.), paper money, economics, tokens, medals, decorations, technical aspects of coinage and special topics such as hoards, art, counterfeiting, etc. Each entry is numbered and in the back there is an index which allows the reader to search out works by various authors.

What makes this reference particularly useful to the novice is that the author placed asterisks after the numbers to mark works that are considered outstanding. Any librarian, student or collector of more than the common issues will find this work, even today, an excellent reference. It comes highly recommended.

Reviewed by Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.

Eugene G. Courteau. *THE COINS AND TOKENS OF NOVA SCOTIA.* First published by the author, 1911; reprinted 1892 by Sanford J. Durst Numismatic Publications. Pp 29, VII plates.

Eugene G. Courteau, M.D., was a pioneer among Canadian numismatists. He cataloged die varieties not only for the Nova Scotia series, but also for the Copper Tokens of The Bank of Montreal, and the Canadian "Wellington" tokens. In its day, this was a great work, the first on the subject, and to this day it is commonly used as a starting-point for reference on the Nova Scotia issues, particularly the tokens and semi-official issues. The Nova Scotia pieces are not without their terminological difficulties, for some bear all the characteristics of coins, having been issued by the provincial government, but have as part of their legend the word "token"! (See further the article on this subject by this author in the December 1982 *ATCO BULLETIN*).

Durst is thus to be credited with making available easily a classic work to interested numismatists, albeit at a seemingly extravagant cost. Eight dollars U.S. for a 36-page pamphlet, stapled, compares rather unfavourably with many other works currently available, even from low production runs. Before one is carried away with praise, however, it should also be regretted that Durst has missed an opportunity to provide the modern collector with much, much more: it would have been comparatively simple to research and add in a note relating to the published new varieties of the Nova Scotia issues

(see *e.g.* Lorrain, "A newly found variety of the 1382 Nova Scotia half penny token" [1968], 13 *Canadian Numismatic Journal* 400). And one cannot help but wonder whether one of the many knowledgeable Canadian numismatists in this field would not have been happy to update some of the rarity information, now long outdated, provided by Courteau in the original work.

These comments, it is hoped, will be regarded as constructive criticisms: the writer would not wish to discourage Durst from undertaking further publications of classic Canadian works. Particulary in demand at the present time are copies of P. N. Breton's *Canadian Coins and Tokens* and Jos. Le Roux's *The Canadian Coin Cabinet*. It is worthy of note that the Courteau work here discussed was last reprinted in the mid-1960s in a single volume with Le Roux and three other works: today even this reprinting, let alone original volumes, commands an extremely high premium and is almost impossible to locate.

Reviewed by R. Paul Nadin-Davis

Jean Guy Cote. *THE CTD POCKET GUIDE--CANADIAN TRADE DOLLARS*. 42pp, 4" x 7". $2.50 postpaid from author at 12 Lyons Heights Road, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1P 3V7. 5 or more copies, $1.50 each plus $1.00 postage per order.

The 1983 edition of this reference was released in November 1982. It lists all issues of Canadian municipal trade tollars giving a valuation for each and for many the metal, mint and mintage. A bracket before each issue allows the collector to check it off. Die varieties and off-metal types are fortunately not listed, but mint markings are, such as those on the Calgary and Edmonton dollars. I feel this is a wise choice on the part of the author as most collectors are interested in obtaining only one copy of each of the over 750 different Canadian trade dollars issued since the first one was issued in 1960. Trade dollars are listed under their issuing municipality alphabetically, not alphabetically by province and territory. Trade 25¢, 50¢, $2.00, $2.50 and $5.00 pieces are listed separately.

A complete listing of Canadian municipal trade notes (paper), with a valuation and number printed for each issue, is listed separately. Notes are listed by denomination with the issuing municipalities listed alphabetically. A listing of trade dollar restrikes and also the addresses of 12 dealers who specialize in trade dollars concludes the volume.

All 1982 issues are listed. Valuations are realistic in light of the keen interest now being shown by collectors in the scarcer trade dollars. The booklet was set up by the author on his computer and the type is large. With a considerable number of the scarcer trade dollars now being in the $10-60 range, those interested in tokens or handing them will find this catalogue useful.

Reviewed by Jerome H. Remick

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Jerry F. Schimmel, P. O. Box 40888, San Francisco, CA 94140: I have several merchants' tokens from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania. I need assistance in their translation, especially with the Czech. Anybody out there with good translating skills? I have dictionaries. I can swap information on Spanish-American tokens or just be of help in that area for those who may need it.

Chuck Haig, P. O. Box 1396, Downey, CA 90240: WANTED, Spanish Colonial Pillar 8 Reales in AU, Portraits in BU, Silver Crowns of Latin America in AU, and scarce Mexican Bank Notes in EF or better. Also for my collection a Uruguay 20 Centavos 1877-A in truly BU, and the book from El Banco Nacional de Mexico that contains all the Specimen Bank Notes. Please let me know what you have for sale or trade.

E. D. King, P. O. Box 6772, Charleston, W. Va. 25302: I need to buy or trade for the following coins: Central African States, 500 Francs,Y11; Gabon, 100 Francs, Y2; and Hejaz, 10 Para Counterstamped on Turkey Y44, Y1. Please quote. Thanks.

Dean E. Lindgren, 1325 "F" Street, Washougal, WA 98671: WANTED - Iran YA70 1335 dated 1337, YA70 1337, YA70 1337 also dated on reverse, YB70 and YC70, both dated 1337.

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NORTHUMBERLAND SHILLING

England's King George III authorized an issue of silver shillings in 1763 to be distributed to the people of Dublin, on the arrival of their new Lord Lieutenant Governor, the Earl of Northumberland. Owing to the scarcity of silver the king authorized only 2,000 to be struck (£100). It was designed by Richard Yeo. There is a feeling among collectors that more than 2,000 were struck as it is not as scarce as a coin of that small mintage would be.

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DUTCH-USA FRIENDSHIP BI-CENTENNIAL

On Queen Beatrix's official visit to the U.S.A. in 1982, she was presented with a gold medal honoring 200 years of Friendship and Commerce between these two countries. Both the U.S.A. and The Netherlands issued commemorative stamps showing a stylized flag of the two countries to mark the important event. The Dutch and Dutch Antilles issues commemorative coins as well.